

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY MATHESON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month	\$ .85	Per Month Foreign	\$ 1.00
Per Year	\$ 10.00	Per Year Foreign	\$ 12.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.  
**CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.**

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12

## ST. SOPHIA, WHERE CROSS AND CRESCENT CLASH.

"We will sing a Te Deum of thanksgiving in the mosque of St. Sophia on Sunday," boasted one of the Bulgarian generals this week, the boast being in a fair way to be realized, according to the latest news from the battlefield, smoking across the isthmus leading to the Golden Horn. The boast, or prediction, will bring a thrill to those throughout the Christian world who know the history of this famous mosque, which rears its dome above the city of Constantinople, a famous landmark, geographically and historically. The grip of the Muslims upon St. Sophia marks the hold of Mohammedanism upon Europe, celebrates the victory of the Crescent over the Cross and is the outward, visible proof of devout sons of Islam that "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His Prophet."

In his published lectures, John L. Stoddard gives a magnificent description of the famous mosque and relates a portion of its history.

"The most imposing and important structure in Constantinople is the Mosque of Santa Sophia," he writes. "It is the crown of old Stamboul, as St. Peter's is the coronet of Papal Rome; and, strange to say, the same religion built them both. For though the Turks have made of it a mosque, and though they have surrounded it with minarets and propped up its gigantic dome with heavy buttresses, this was originally a Christian church, dedicated, long before the birth of Mohammed, to Christ, under the name of Santa Sophia, or the Divine Wisdom. When it was finished, now more than thirteen hundred years ago, the Christian Emperor Justinian was so elated at its splendor that he exclaimed: 'O Solomon, I have surpassed thee;' and he caused a statue of King Solomon to be erected opposite the church, with a grievous expression on his face, as though lamenting the superiority of Justinian's temple over his own at Jerusalem."

"There are few impressions more powerful than that which one receives when the interior of this building bursts upon the astonished gaze. It is in some respects more overpowering than that of Cologne Cathedral, or St. Peter's at Rome. For there are here no such chapels or side aisles, as we find in most cathedrals. Its immensity at once reveals itself. Before the visitor who stands upon the threshold, stretches away a plain of various colors, on which the feet fall noiselessly; for one walks here, not on the marble pavement, but on soft Turkish rugs, or matting covering the whole expanse. Upon this area are always groups of faithful Moslems, kneeling in prayer, their faces turned toward sacred Mecca; while two hundred feet above them arches the marvelous dome, unequalled in the architecture of the world—so distant and so vast that one might almost fancy it a portion of the sky."

"Some distance up the nave, is the Moslem pulpit—a lofty structure surmounted by a conical roof and reached by a flight of marble steps. Here, every Friday (the Moslem Sabbath), a priest of Islam reads from the Koran, holding meanwhile a drawn sword in his hand—a symbol that this shrine was taken by violence from the Christians. Directly opposite this, supported by five jasper columns, rises an octagonal gallery, behind whose metal screen are seats for the Sultans. Nearer the dome, the gaze is drawn with wonder to gigantic wooden disks, upon which, in enormous Arabic letters, appear the names of Allah and Mohammed."

"When we examine the details of this historic shrine, we begin to realize the richness of its decoration. In one place are galleries resting on beautiful shafts of jasper, porphyry and alabaster, supporting in their turn arches that must have once been resplendent in their continuous coating of golden mosaics. These monolithic columns were part of the spoils taken from pagan shrines in Greece, Asia Minor and Syria, all of which were plundered by the Christians, that they might thereby render this the richest sanctuary in the world. Its wealth was, therefore, almost fabulous. A thousand persons were employed in its service. It boasted of golden cases to contain the Gospels, of chalice-cloths embroidered with pearls, of altars encrusted with jewels, of crucifixes of solid gold, and of doors of cedar, amber and ivory. In fact, it was called: 'The terrestrial Paradise,' 'The earthly throne of the glory of God.' Who could have then imagined what would be the fate of this magnificent temple of Justinian, which had beheld the coronation of all Christian emperors for a thousand years? Yet, at length arrived the fatal twenty-ninth of May, 1453, when the Turks captured Constantinople. The night before, at midnight, the last of the Greek emperors, who, like the founder of the city, also bore the name of Constantine, had come into the church to take the sacrament, in preparation for the death which he foresaw must surely be the fate, not only of himself, but of his officers and soldiers. For, faithful to their country, they had resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible in a last desperate attempt to beat back the invading army of the Moslems. A few hours later, Christians to the number of one hundred thousand, it is said, crowded into the sanctuary, hoping that God would at least preserve His house and them. They barred the doors and filled the nave, the galleries and the vestibule, with a dense, suffocating mass of men, women and children, imploring God for mercy. But they prayed in vain. Down went the doors under the terrific pressure, and in rushed the demons of war with yells of fury. Language fails to describe the scene that followed. Crucifixes were smashed to atoms; altars were shivered into fragments; statues were overthrown; mosaics were pried out of the walls with battle-axes, under the supposition that they were gems; and all this amidst the blare of trumpets, the groans of dying men, and the shrieks of captured women and children destined to be sold as slaves. At last there came a moment of comparative silence. On the threshold had appeared the form of Mohammed II, who, rising in his stirrups and smiting one of the columns with his blood-stained hand, uttered the words destined thenceforth to dedicate the hitherto Christian temple to the Moslem faith: 'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His prophet.'"

## RESTORES LIFE TO DROWNED PERSONS.

So many remarkable inventions rapidly follow each other these days that the public has become somewhat blasé and take as a matter of course what an earlier generation would have made a nine days wonder of. The latest of these is a German invention called the pulmotor, a simple machine, by all accounts, intended to bring back to life people who have been drowned or asphyxiated. The machine has been used with wonderful success in a number of German cities, while in Chicago it has apparently restored to life about two hundred persons out of two hundred and sixty-seven subjects, who were practically pronounced dead.

This little machine, which is carried in a box, described elsewhere in this paper, is based on the principle that where there is the least spark of life remaining in a body, where death is supposed to be caused by failure of respiration, life can be renewed by restoring the suspended respiration. To make this process successful however, there must be at least some spark of life, some action by the heart, however slight, to enable the breath of life to obtain another foothold, so to speak, in the apparently dead body. In one case in Chicago, a boy who had been drowned about two hours before operated upon with the pulmotor, was restored to life and is again going to school as well as ever.

The machine is a simple mechanism which induces artificial breathing and fills the lungs with oxygen in the same way as though the patient was actually breathing. The rescuer from death made by this machine are accounted wonderful, and what would in former ages be termed positive miracles. Based upon what the machine has done in numerous cases, it is almost safe to say that if one had been obtainable within a reasonable time when young Robert Sinclair was drowned at Waikiki beach, last Friday evening, he would be alive today. The suggestion is made that it would be an excellent thing for some public spirited citizen of Honolulu, or a combination of the three big hotels at Waikiki, to secure one pulmotor at least, and have it always ready for emergencies at some central point in Waikiki.

## HONOLULU NEEDS A NEW CHARTER.

The suggestion made from the pulpit by Rev. Dr. Scudder that a "Charter Committee" be formed, made up of representative men from the various civic organizations, for the purpose of drafting a new charter for the city of Honolulu, to be submitted to the public for discussion and confirmation and, later, to be submitted to the mayor and board of supervisors for presentation to the legislature, is one in thorough accord with the views expressed during the past year by The Advertiser. Honolulu needs a great many things before it will become a real city, and the first thing of all to be secured is a workable, modern charter. The present municipal act is a mangled arrangement, containing many

outdated features of old municipal charters and containing practically nothing of the new ideas that have come into public favor during the past ten years. The charter today is an instrument whereby civic revenues may be split into salaries, and little else.

Honolulu, while we are at it, should be given a complete system of government by an elected commission, with centralized authority and responsibility, as maintained United States and Canada can furnish us with a hundred workable models. It only remains for some organization to make a start and call for the organization of a "Charter Committee," the membership to include representatives of the commercial organizations, the political organizations, the larger Hawaiian fraternal organizations, the present and the incoming boards of supervisors, the Oahu senators and representatives, and such other organizations as are directly interested in civic betterments. The need of a new charter is evident and the legislature would certainly grant Honolulu anything in the way of a new municipal act that the citizens, through the supervisors, might, within reason, ask for. It will be four months before the legislature meets, during which time it is quite possible to have a charter drawn up, submitted to the public through the press, and discussed by the municipal governing board.

It is time that either one of two things be done: either Honolulu should be given full municipal power or what it has should be merged back into the territory. Four years of semi-municipal government have completely demonstrated the uselessness of the existing system, the net results of which have been lawsuits and expensive bickerings in the city council. We have practically stood still, when, with the certainties of the great things of the near future, we should have made rapid progress. The streets of the city are disgraceful, the sidewalk conditions are still more so, the city is under-policed and the personnel of the force is far below the standard, to mention only three of many things. There is no cooperation between the various branches of government and only one common impulse, that of shifting the blame. Taxes are wasted, work is duplicated and the valuable present is being allowed to slip away without advantage being taken of the now in which to make ready for the golden opportunities of the tomorrow.

Who will start the movement for a new and modern charter?

## SCHOOLS AS EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Schoolhouses as employment offices is the most recent proposal in the movement for the wider use of the school plant, according to information received at the United States Bureau of Education. The use of schools as "social centers" has become familiar through the organized movement of the last year or two, and more recently the use of the school buildings as polling booths and forums for political discussion has become known through the example of New York and Chicago. Now comes Prof. John R. Commons, a member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, with a proposal to use the schoolhouse as a labor exchange.

The plan to link the social-center work with the economic problem of the unemployed is urged by Professor Commons in the following terms: "There is need of an organized market for labor. . . . If each schoolhouse has a director of its social-center service, he could be supplied with blanks from a main employment office. A workman, by going to the school nearest his home to register, could be immediately connected with the whole organized-labor market of the State."

Nor should this mark the end of the school's function in the labor problem, according to Professor Commons. He believes that the school, acting as a branch of the children's department of the employment office, should be made to help reduce the maladjustment of occupations that is now a crying evil. "Records of children's aptitudes should be kept in school. Teachers can best tell what the child is good for; and they should direct the children into the most promising occupations." It should be said that this principle is already partially recognized by public authorities. The vocation bureau of the city of Boston aids in directing the future occupation of children in the schools. In Ohio the truant officer is required by a recent statute to keep on file a list of the children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who have received school certificates and desire employment; prospective employers are to have access to this list.

The attention given to Professor Commons' proposal emphasizes the rapid development of the idea of "wider use of the school plant," since Mr. Edward J. Ward inaugurated the social-center work at Rochester. Kansas City affords a current instance of the readiness to accept the social-center idea. The board of education of that city recently voted to open seventeen school buildings for neighborhood uses at night. School clubs will be organized for the discussion of civic and economic questions; there will be literary and dramatic clubs, sewing and camp-fire clubs. There will be lectures, moving pictures, folk dances, gymnastics, and all the other neighborhood activities that are necessary to wholesome community life.

The use of school buildings as forums for political discussion is now a fact in both Chicago and New York; in the latter city a plan to use the buildings as polling places received strong support from civic organizations; and, while educators have no way of finding out just how far the suggestion of schoolhouses as labor exchanges will be adopted, the fact that a proposal like this receives attention proves how widespread is the sentiment in favor of any and all projects involving a wider use of the school plant for the benefit of the community.

## KUHIO WANTS TO BE ON THE GROUND EARLY

Delegate Kuhio intends to leave for Washington on Saturday by the S. S. Sierra, to prepare for the December session of congress. The haste of the Delegate to reach Washington before congress convenes, unprecedented in history, is taken by many to indicate Kuhio's desire to be on the ground early in his campaign against the re-nomination of Governor Frear. There are no Hawaiian bills of importance to come before congress early in the session, nor is it at all probable that there will be any resumption of the attacks upon the tariff during the life of the present congress.

"Kuhio's last chance at Governor Frear will be when his name goes to the senate and it is to prepare for his last campaign against him that Kuhio is displaying such unusual haste to get to his post of duty," said a leading Democrat, yesterday. "He has another reason, too, but not so pressing. He wants to get away from Oahu, where he got turned down so hard on Tuesday last. It's even money that Kuhio will not stay at Washington after Frear is re-nominated and the nomination confirmed. See if my prediction doesn't turn out to be correct."

## EUROPE DIVIDED INTO CAMPS OF ARMED MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

located among the Turkish soldiers. Fifty deaths have already occurred.

## Local Greeks Patriotic.

Greeks of Honolulu and Hilo are showing their interest in the war being waged by the Balkan States and Greece against Turkey by sending money to the Red Cross Society of Greece.

On Saturday, Greeks of Hilo, six in number, sent \$200, and yesterday an additional \$500 was forwarded by the Greeks of Honolulu. The colony in Hawaii is not a large one, but contributed heavily to the fund. The thousand sent from here is larger in proportion than sums sent from larger cities on the mainland.

The money was forwarded to the editor of the Atlantic, the Greek daily in New York city, who is now in Athens.

Melachrine and Schinas Brothers, of New York, are reported by the local Greeks to have made very large contributions.

Although the local political campaign called crowds to various corners to listen to gems of argument from Republicans, Democrats and Independents, there was always one other solid group in Honolulu which attracted attention every afternoon at two o'clock and again at ten at night. This was the Greek colony which gathered at the Union Grill to get the afternoon and night news of the war in Turkey, the Grill being Greek headquarters.

## CABRINHA WANTS BIG DAMAGES IN SUIT

HILO, November 10.—As a consequence of the result of the suit whereby the Territory ejected A. M. Cabrinha from the lot occupied by him makai of Bridge street by the Waikuku river, Cabrinha has filed a suit against Mrs. Sarah Coan Waters for damages amounting in all to \$77,745.55. Five thousand is for the value of the lease and balance for improvements that have been made.

It is alleged in this case, as was alleged in the suit recently brought by the Territory for land on Front street, that Mrs. Waters had been leasing out land belonging to the Territory.

## SOUTHERLAND THANKED BY NICARAGUA WOMEN

WASHINGTON, November 1.—A grateful tribute to Rear Admiral W. H. Southernland and the American forces in Nicaragua, tendered the American commander-in-chief by the women of Granada, was made public by the state department today.

The women wrote the rear admiral a letter expressing their gratitude to him and his men for having relieved the inhabitants of the city of Granada from attack by the rebels, and accompanied the letter with a bouquet of flowers from their own home gardens.

John Kaihue was placed under arrest yesterday by Acting Chief Kellett and charged with larceny. Kaihue stole a bike from near the Japanese theater on Maunakea street and sold it to a Japanese. It was through the buyer the police learned the identity of the seller.

## FOR THE GOLFER.

For soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This Balm also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## SMUGGLING RING HAD AGENT HERE

Former Officer of Manchuria Is Sent to Coast to Give Evidence.



U. S. MARSHAL HENDRY. Who has been active in breaking up smuggling operations in Honolulu.

In response to a 275-word cablegram from the United States Marshal at San Francisco, the transmission of which cost \$44.02 at government rates, United States Marshal Hendry placed C. S. McKenzie, alleged to be a member of the smuggling ring on the Manchuria, on the steamer Ventura, November 1, and sent him to San Francisco.

McKenzie, according to advices from the mainland, is expected to prove one of the principal witnesses against the smugglers, who, it is possible, may also be charged with responsibility for the death of Fourth Engineer Morse, who is supposed to have been drowned in Manila Bay, while attempting to swim ashore for the purpose of landing contraband opium.

When the Manchuria reached San Francisco on its last trip, Purser John Bourne appeared before the United States District Attorney there and gave information which resulted in the apprehension of two of the ship's officers on a serious smuggling charge and connection with the death of Fourth Engineer Morse.

M. R. Zuvic, third officer of the ship, also testified as to the alleged smuggling conspiracy and said among other things, that a former quartermaster of the Manchuria, C. S. McKenzie, had been left at Honolulu early in the summer to act as the agent for the Manchuria gang here by picking up opium thrown overboard off Makapuu Point. McKenzie, said Zuvic, picked up \$3000 worth and then decamped.

As soon as the sensational disclosures were made in San Francisco, the officials there called an entire subpoena word for word to Honolulu for Marshal Hendry to serve on McKenzie, and added a few words which permitted Hendry to arrest McKenzie should he refuse to obey the summons. When served McKenzie learned that he could either go to San Francisco or go to jail and chose the former.

Just before the Ventura was to sail, he appeared before the Marshal and said he had no money with which to make the trip. Marshal Hendry being without authority to arrange for the transportation under auspices of the government, put the matter up to steamship officials, who agreed to carry McKenzie to San Francisco and take a chance of being reimbursed there for the passage money.

According to word from the Coast, McKenzie is expected to tell what he knows, not only of the conspiracy on the Manchuria, but of the smuggling ring in Honolulu.

## KUHIO BEHIND HIS TICKET ON KAUI

Returns from Kauai and Niihau, as received by Secretary Mott-Smith, show that Kuhio ran behind his ticket in these Republican strongholds. He received 576 votes, to 376 for L. L. McCandless, while Charles Rice, elected senator on the Republican ticket, received 709 votes.

Byron O. Clark, Socialist candidate, received eight votes, and Charles Notley, Home Rule, thirteen votes. Niihau's population voted thirty one Republican and one Socialist. At the election two years ago the one scattering vote on Niihau was given to the Home Rule candidate. The change this year indicates that the lonely voter has become a convert to Socialism.

## BRITISH WARSHIP WILL VISIT HERE

Some time in April the British sloop-of-war *Algerine* will arrive here on a cruise, to remain about two weeks. Both the military and naval officials have received word of the contemplated visit, which is corroborated by British Consul Harrington. Admiral Cowles, commandant of the Honolulu naval station, received information lately that the *Algerine*, and possibly another warship, would visit Honolulu, but according to Consul Harrington it is likely that only one vessel, the *Algerine*, which is already a well-known and popular vessel here, will be the only one to salute the American colors in the spring. The *Algerine* is about the size of the American gunboat *Princeton*, and is cutter rigged, having a sharp, yacht-like bow.

## DEFEATED CANDIDATE PROPOSES NEW SCHEME

Gabriel Keawehehu, one of the two Democrats defeated for the house on Oahu, notwithstanding the fact that he will wear no son's toga, has reported himself as an advocate of a law requiring political parties in the Territory to pay a license fee of \$5000 annually for the privilege of doing business. He figures that this high tariff will exclude the Socialists and the Home Rulers from getting candidates on the official ballot. He also holds that latter day politics is strictly a business proposition, calling for the expenditure of money, and that consequently it should be taxed as a business.

## ANOTHER HAWAIIAN PLAYLET IS STAGED

A vaudeville playlet, entitled "The Dream Waltz," which was recently staged at the Empress Theater, San Francisco, bids fair to rival Tully's "Bird of Paradise." It deals with Hawaii. It is called a romance of the South Seas and features the noted danseuse Mme. Veronica Conwell, George McGarry and a Hawaiian trio. The cast follows:

Lieutenant Kingston, U. S. N., George McGarry; Kaliahi, Charles Clair; Lolo, the dancing girl, Veronica Conwell. The locale is Honolulu, in Lolo's gardens. This is the romance of a beautiful Hawaiian girl and a young naval officer, portrayed in pantomime dance and music. The officer is cruising in the Pacific and upon meeting Lolo is enamored of her charms. They dance together and become fast friends. One day while dancing a storm approaches and his vessel signals. Rather than lose him she accompanies him to the vessel as the Hawaiians sing their beautiful song of farewell, "Aloha Oe."

The playlet was written by, and is staged under the direction of, Tom Terris, the dances being arranged by the Menzies Knickerbocker Conservatory.

## NATION IS DRINKING AND SMOKING MORE

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Tax returns just received by Royal E. Cabell, internal revenue commissioner, indicate that the American people are drinking more whiskey and beer and smoking more cigarettes than ever. From July 1 to October 1 more than 3,800,000,000 cigarettes were smoked, an increase of 1,000,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year, which broke all records.

The nation consumed 33,150,000 gallons of whiskey during July, August and September, an increase of 450,000 gallons as compared with that quarter of 1911, while nearly 1,950,000,000 cigars were smoked during that time.

A total of 19,800,000 barrels of beer was consumed during the three months, which was 320,000 barrels more than in the same period of 1911.

The growing consumption of these articles has greatly augmented the government's revenue. The internal revenue receipts for October are already more than \$2,000,000 greater than for October, 1911.

A reception was tendered Mrs. A. C. Smith, matron at the Homestead, by the Y. W. C. A. girls at the Homestead there last evening. She was recipient of a linen shower and loving cup. Mrs. Smith leaves her position today.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

# Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in  
**DIARRHOEA**, and is  
 the only Specific in  
**CHOLERA** and  
**DYSENTERY.**

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Price in England 1/11, 2/6, 4/6.

J. T. Davis &amp; Co., Ltd., London, E.C.